The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

LA FAYETTE.

Let the bosom of every kind patriot glow,
And the glory of triumph and honour bestow,
On him, who in war did a Nation defend,
America's champion, her hero, and friend.
Our hearts tow'rds him shall with gratitude bow;
We'll wreathe the bright laurels of fame for his brow;
And long shall the banner of Liberty wave
O'er the name of our Chieftain—La Fayette the brave!

We will fast to our shores with patriot pride,
The warrior who fought by Washington's side;
Long, long shall his name resound with applause,
Who firmly defended Liberty's cause.
Theirs welcome then Sage—ever welcome thou'lt be
To the land of Columbia, the land of the Free;
And long shall the banner of Liberty wave
O'er the name of our Chieftain—La Fayette the brave!

TO MISS S. F.

Lady! here's a wreath for thee,
Friendship's green buds grow in it,—
Oh, lady! take this wreath from me,
Though all besides contemn it.
Life's transient flowers will perish
Before the wintry wind,—
But friendship's wreath, oh! cherish
For ever, in thy mind!

Oh lady! there is stealing
Along thy virgin cheek,
That heavenly glow of feeling
Friendship alone can speak:—
Though silent the expression,
What language could unfold
So well the heart's impression,
As by that look is told.

Life's pleasures all shall vanish,
And leave no trace behind,
But naught shall ever banish
Thy image from my mind:—
Indelibly, 'twill linger
Through youth's career and age,—
Engraved by memory's finger
Upon its lasting page.

And when thy years are shaded
By time's corroding power,
Still, in my heart, enfolded,
Will live that blissful hour,
When first I knew the feeling
Friendship alone can speak,
And saw it likewise stealing
Along thy cheeks cheek.

W.

TO W * * * * * *.

Why touch thy lyre in notes so wild?
Much seems to tell the tender strain,
Of joys that soon around thee smil'd,
When gay delights of peace were thine.

And have those halcyon moments fled,
Those hours to thy remembrance dear?
Hath sorrow o'er thy bosom shed
A gloom, without a hope to cheer?

Ah! why would dark misfortunes lower
To cloud with care thy manly brow!—
And will no kind restorative power
Recall those hours of bliss again below?

Could sympathy, with gentle hand,
Allay those pangs that wound thy breast;
Or lift, through pity's soft command,
Thy sorrows mem would be repress'd;

No more should anguish of fate descend
To quell thy passing hours of rest—
If pity could but power extend
To make thy heart supremely blest.

ELLEN.

TO MISS M. C. S., OF DARBY.

And do we hail again health's bright return,
To cheer the hearts that lately were so sad:
O! yes, no longer fev'rish fires now burn,
To hearts that love thee, frequent pains to add.

When late I gazed upon thee, and thy cheek
Had giv'n the lily the sweet rose's place,
My tongue could vainly try my grief to speak,
Tho' still were seen each former charm and grace.

Yet, no, ah! no—that eye its wonted fire
Retain'd not—but ne'er fled the living beam,
For there was full sufficient to admire,
To fix attention, and to gain esteem.

Just so, the dying verdure of the year,
Though drooping, cheerless, still we love to view;
Its fading beauties e'en may call a tear,
Yet ne'er will form such beauties rival us there:

For you, dear girl, long may you live belov'd,
In Health, in Virtue, and in Happiness—
Be every moment of your life improv'd,
May ev'ry moment thus your life express.

Then, when you're call'd to gaze upon your tomb,
No sigh or parting shall your bosom heave,
But smiling, welcome this your final doom,
And sink regretted to your home, the grave.

ALPHONSO.

TO MISS JANE G. K.

Dear Girl! thy blest return
Drives sorrow from my breast;
No longer will I mourn
By grief fire fond opprest.
Thy smiles magically bright
Dispel each ling'ring cloud
And gloomy, cheerless night,
With thee, seems passing fair.

No more in pensive lay,
My woes will I recount;
But, happy still, and gay,
We'll drink from pleasure's fount.
Then, welcome, welcome home,
No longer will I mourn:
Should care or sorrow come,
I'll think of thy return:

Each transient grief shall fly
At the delightful thought;
And gazing on thine eye,
My hours with pleasure fraught,
I'll quaff the cup of joy,
I'll taste the bread of ease;
And bliss without alloy
Shall crown my life with peace.

GANEM.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1824.

ADAM'S SLEEP.

He laid him down and slept—and from his side
A woman in her magic beauty rose;
Dazzled and charm'd, he called that woman "bride,"
And his *first sigh* became his last *repose*.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Selections from the Ancient Writers.

"Some foreign writers—some our own despise;
The ancient only are the modern prize." *Pope.*

Alcyone, the daughter of Neptune, the wife of Ayx, who, upon hearing of her husband's death at sea, cast herself into it, and was changed into a bird, called a kingfisher.

Briareus, the son of Titan and Terra, a huge giant, called Ægæon. The poets feign him to have had an hundred arms and fifty heads.

Curtius, a noble Roman, who gave his life for his country, under the following remarkable and peculiar circumstance:—The earth being sunk with a wide gulf in the middle of the Forum, and it being reported that it could not be filled up unless some prince was put into it, Curtius mounted his horse and rode into it.

Diogenes, a Cynic Philosopher, scholar to Antisthenes. He had no food but such as was given him daily, whence he was called a beggar. He lived in a tub, which he turned the open side to the sun in the winter, and on the contrary in the summer, and changed his dwelling when he pleased.

Echemius, an ancient historian of Sicily, who wrote the stories of the Heathen Gods, and also of the Egyptian Pyramids, and was noted as an Atheist.

Feburia, a feast of atonement for twelve days together, in the month of February, which thence received its name.

Galanthis, the handmaid of Alemena, who, for deceiving Juno, was changed into a weasel.

Hydra, a Water Serpent, with fifty heads, destroyed by Hercules, in the Lake of Lerna.

Io, the daughter of the river Inachus, whom Jupiter, like to be surprised in his amours by the coming of Juno, tranformed into a heifer. (See the rest of her story in Ovid's Met.)

Julianus, called Apostate by the Christians, whom he deserted and persecuted.

Leonidas, King of Sparta, who, with 400 men defended the Straits of Thermopylæ against 1,000,000 Greeks, led by Xerxes, encouraging his men by telling them that they should sup with those in *hades*.

Mezentius, a Prince of the Tyrrhenes, who assisted Turnus against Æneas—a contemner of the Gods, and a very cruel man, who used to tie the living to the dead, that the stench of the dead might kill the living.—(*Virgil. Æn.*)

Nemesis, the daughter of Jupiter and Necessitas, and Distributer of Rewards and Punishments, but chiefly the latter. She is said to be most angry with *vain boasters*.

Orodes, a King of Parthia, who poured down melted gold into the throat of the Roman Crassus.

Polemon, an Athenian, of a loose and intemperate life, who, staggering through the street, was attracted by the voice of Xenocrates, and hearing him discourse of temperance and modesty, reformed his life, and became that philosopher's scholar, and finally succeeded him in his school.

Socrates, the son of Sophroniscus, a stone cutter, of mean fortune; he was an Athenian philosopher; reckoned the wisest man living in his time.

Terpsichore, one of the Nine Muses.

Talos, a young man, nephew of Daedalus, who first invented the Saw, from the sight of the teeth of a serpent, and grew such an artist that Daedalus, fearing to be outdone in Mechanism, put him to death.

Ulysses, the son of Laertes, King of the Islands, Ithaca and Dulachium; he was the most eloquent, politic, and wise commander of all the Greeks who went to the siege of Troy. After the siege of Troy, he suffered many toils and hardships, for ten years together, before his return home.

Veritas, a bright and shining goddess, the daughter of Saturn, clothed in white; she is the patroness of Virtue, and the bond of human society.

Xanthus, a River near Troy, called also Scamander; it rises in Mount Ida, and is discharged into the Hellespont.

Zosimus, a Greek Historian, who wrote of Constantine, and the following Emperors. He was very severe against Christians, being an obstinate Heathen. His work is extant.

R.

PROGRESS OF ERROR.

"Avoid the appearance of evil."

Great crimes generally spring from small beginnings, as well as great trees and great cities.—The heart grows hard and wicked by degrees, and probably the worst man that ever lived can recollect a time when he shuddered, and hesitated, at the idea of committing a small offence. This truth should be often impressed upon the young—say to them "avoid the appearance of evil," for every time you deliberately do a wrong thing, you pour a dose of poison into the heart, which will tend to destroy conscience, and break down the principles of virtue, you ought to cherish.

The traveller who put up at the old sign of the Gen. Wayne, in Alesbury, some fifteen or eighteen years ago, I promise you, did not leave that house without shaking hands with, and praising somewhat, Montgomery Bosco, the innkeeper's son, as fine a little boy as ever blessed a parent with the full blossoming of early promises. He was so obedient to his parents, so attentive and respectful to strangers, so kind and invariably polite to every one, and with all, he learned so smart at school that every one loved, and admired him.

Few youths ever left home with fairer prospects and with better character than did Montgomery, when at the age of fifteen, he was sent to Philadelphia, and put under the care of a business doing merchant, that he might get such an insight into the business, as would justify his father in setting him up in a store in Alesbury, for this was the destiny he had marked out for his favourite child. His history is directly in point in establishing what I said at the beginning; and though few may have passed through as singular a complication of circumstances in their way, I am fully satisfied that his, in all its main and general features, is the history of thousands.

I said he was apprentioed to a merchant—it was to one Mr. Markley; his master esteemed him highly and placed in him unlimited confidence. For a little while he remembered the kind admonition of his faithful father, and bestowed great care on the matter of selecting company—was conscientious in the discharge of every duty—and tried as well as he was able to avoid the appearance of evil. One day, however, he went to a neighbouring store a moment to see a young gentleman and return a borrowed book. His friend, very politely, drew a glass of wine from one of the casks, and pressed him to drink—he did so, and departed.

The next day the same person stepped in to see him—he happened to be alone—and the strong desire not to be behind hand with this new neighbour, overcame the scruples of conscience; and he treated him in return to a glass of wine. In the hurry of the moment he did not stop the liquor properly.—His master came in—saw the neglect, and enquired—"Montgomery—have you been at the wine cask?" It was an awful moment to him—he dared not pause to think—he yielded to another temptation, and answered, tremblingly—"No Sir, I have not." The old gentleman looked at him searchingly—then turned and stopped the liquor tight himself.

The next morning the same young gentleman stepped into the store and asked Mr. M to sell him a cask of such wine as Montgomery had given him the evening before. Mr. M. looked at Montgomery again, as if to say—tell the truth next time.—The exposure was too humiliating for the high spirited youth to bear. He saw his friend and entreated him to tell Mr. M. that he drew the wine himself. His friend laughed and told him he would for an oyster supper. The bargain was struck; he acquitted Montgomery in Mr. Markley's eyes; but the poor boy was destitute of money. He had already taken some long steps aside. He took another; and resorted to his master's drawer for money to meet the expense of the supper he had promised.

While they sat in the cellar to which they had repaired, a gaming board was produced; and he was asked to play for a small sum. The thought struck him that here was a chance to win the money he had taken from his master, and return it.—He played and lost. He played again, and again; still he lost.

His error was now of an alarming character.—He became desperate—he took further sums from the counter, which were necessary to pay what he borrowed and lost. It was missed—he saw himself liable to be discovered and ruined, and resolved at a single effort to retrieve his character, by procuring the sum deficient, and depositing it somewhere where it might seem to have been overlooked.

He rose, late at night—entered the store, took two hundred dollars, and went to a gambling house, where he was confident he could win the money. He lost it; every cent. The morning came—Mr. M. happened not to examine the drawer which had contained the money himself; and at ten o'clock told Montgomery to carry it to the old bank.

Mr. Markley had a large deposit in another bank, and the infatuated youth drew a check, on that bank, for the $200; signed his master's name to it, presented it; and was detected. He confessed the whole affair when it was too late; he had intended to deposit the money he thus attempted to draw in lieu of the money lost, and depend upon chance to conceal his crime yet a little while.

Poor fellow, I saw him once afterwards, and with a tear in his eye, and grasping my hand he said—"I am going to the State Prison, for a sixpenny glass of wine"—alluding to the first error he committed, and which led to all the rest.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. William Thornton, in alluding to some anecdotes of the "Father of his Country," recently published in the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, has contributed the following reminiscence of the friend of his youth. As we appreciate it as a happy sketch of the character of that great and good man, we should do injustice to ourselves and our readers were we not to aid, by throwing in our mite, in gleaning every trait and incident tending to elucidate it to his countrymen, and to transmit it to posterity.

"I have read with pleasure, and with sympathetic feelings, the farewell scene, when the General parted with the officers whom he had so long commanded, and with whom he had been so honorably engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. It is so exactly like the conduct of that inestimable character, that I doubt not its perfect truth. He was a man of great sensibility, amiable, kind, benevolent. But there was so much native dignity in his department, that no man could approach him without being impressed with a sensation that he accosted a superior being; yet there was a small mixture of timidity in his general demeanor, lest he might commit an error, and this modesty exceedingly prepossessing. It gave a mildness and kindness to his manner, and when, by being much with him, the sensation of awe abated, it was converted into a warm attachment to a person in whom was found every amiable quality; for he was a generous, kind-hearted and most sincere friend; as capable of giving attentions as of expecting them, never failing to reciprocate a kindness.

I have lived for weeks together with the General at different times, during many years, and the more I have known of him the more sincerely I regarded him. When he died he was the best friend I had on earth; and his loss I shall never cease to regret. It was to me irreparable."

In the anecdotes above alluded to, the General is represented as so grave a character, that he was scarcely ever seen to laugh. I have seen him enjoy good tales, and laugh as heartily as most men of elevated character. He was occasionally grave when other men laughed, for he had much to think of, which required attention. His correspondence was so extensive, that he was seldom long unoccupied; and he never left for the morrow what the day required. He was punctual, and in all things regulated by the most perfect order, and the utmost propriety. But he was of so amiable a disposition that he never failed to express pleasure where he found a desire to please. Though he enjoyed a refined and polished wit, it was not requisite to shew that he enjoyed a happy sally—even a pun has made the General laugh in high glee; and I have heard him make observations with a good deal of quaintness and archness, suppressing a smile, and leaving the company in full enjoyment of the effect: He was a man of genius, and wrote some beautiful little pieces of poetry.—But above all he was a man of piety, a real Christian, and in the language of Scripture, he walked humbly before God.

A PRINTER'S REMARKABLE DREAM.

The Printer of the Farmers' Advocate, says—"We do not pretend to 'believe in dreams,' but we had one a few nights since, of such a singular character, that we cannot resist an inclination to give it publicity. We dreamed, (for printers are subject to dreams,) that all our delinquent subscribers flocked in and paid up their old accounts—consequently, we immediately procured new type from New York, enlarged the Advocate and paid off the paper-maker. In this we were exceedingly delighted—but just as we were about to render a host of grateful acknowledgements to our patrons, an unlucky, blundering little insect, (which we do think might have found better lodgings,) gave us such a friendly grip between the shoulders, that we awoke, under the dreadful apprehension that the Sheriff had favoured us with a call—But 'twas all a dream—all but the *bite*."

FROM THE BEAUTIES OF HISTORY.

Julius Sabinus, having engaged the interest of the Gauls, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Rome; but being defeated, he fled to his country-house, and set it on fire, in order to raise a report that he had perished. This scheme answered his end, for he was there believed to have suffered a voluntary death. But, in the mean time, he lay concealed with his treasures (for he was immensely rich) in a cave, which he had caused to be dug in a solitary place, and which was known only to two of his freed-men, upon whose fidelity he could depend. He might easily have withdrawn into Germany; but he could not prevail on himself to abandon his wife, whom he passionately loved. Sabinus, that no one might doubt of his death, did not, for some time, even undeceive his wife, who solemnized his exequies with great pomp, bewailing him with many tears, and, at last, no longer able to bear the loss of a husband for whom she had the sincerest affection, resolved not to out-live him, and began to abstain from food. This news alarmed Sabinus; and therefore, by means of Martialis, one of his freedmen, he informed her that he was still alive, and acquainted her with the place where he lay concealed, desiring her at the same time to suppress her joy, lest the secret might thence be betrayed. Empona heard the relation with inexpressible pleasure, and pretending business in the country, flew to her husband. The cave to her was then preferable to a palace, for there only was she happy. She went frequently to see him, and sometimes contrived to stay whole weeks unsuspected. She had even two children, who were born and brought up in the cave. When at Rome, she continued to bewail him as dead, and concealed the whole with exemplary fidelity and wonderful address; nay, she found means to convey him into the city, upon what motive I know not; and from thence back to his cave, so well disguised, that he was by no one known. But after he had passed nine years in this manner, he was, at length discovered by some persons who narrowly watched his wife, upon her frequently absenting herself from her own house, and followed her to the cave without being discovered. Sabinus was immediately seized, and sent to Rome loaded with chains, together with his wife, who, throwing herself at the emperor's feet, and presenting to him her two tender infants, endeavoured with her tears and entreaties to move him to compassion. Vespasian, the emperor, could not help weeping at so affecting an object; nevertheless, he condemned both her and her husband, and caused them soon after to be executed.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS,

Held in London by adjournments, from the 19th of the Fifth Month, to the 27th of the same month, inclusive, 1824.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear Friends,—The benefits of which we have, through the mercy of the Lord, been permitted on former occasions to partake, have not been withheld from us in the course of the present meeting. We have had to rejoice in the company one of another, and this has been to many of us a time of the renewal of our spiritual strength, and of the belief that our Heavenly Father is still judiciously disposed to bless us as a religious society. Under the animating influence of his love, we again address you in brotherly affection, desiring that "grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father, and Christ Jesus our Lord," may abound amongst you.

Great indeed are the advantages of outward religious communication. It promotes humility, by checking that disguised pride which induces an undue confidence in our own opinions, or in our spiritual attainments, and by leading us to esteem others in the Lord as better than ourselves. In the proper support of it, we are called upon to be tender of the reputation and character one of another; to watch over each other for good; and, when these Christian duties are practised as they ought to be, we are taught the great value of the care and counsel of our friends. In the fellowship of the Gospel, we are cheerfully disposed to bear one another's burdens, and thus fulfil the law of Christ; and we come to participate in those joys and conflicts which await our fellow-travellers towards the city of God. Let us then, beloved friends, be unremitting in our endeavours to maintain "the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

But it is highly needful for us to consider in what way this unity is most effectually promoted. It was the language of our Holy Redeemer, "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren." And can we expect to become entitled to this endearing appellation, by any other means, than by striving, in all things, to become the servants of this gracious Master? Ah! then, *if*, in the love of the Gospel, we could but persuade *all* our dear friends to be daily aspiring after the highest of attainments, that of being a meek and self-denying disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ! Each of us has his part to act, and to each it is of infinite importance that he acts aright; and we have been at this time convinced, that if this were our primary individual concern, there would be more firmness of Christian character amongst us—more decided attachment to that which we believe to be the law of our God—more of separation from the world, and its various allurements—greater devotedness of heart to the service of Him whom we acknowledge as the author of all our blessings. May we then pursue the path of Christian obedience, and be animated in the remembrance of that Divine assurance, "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light."

Our progress in the way to the kingdom of Heaven is greatly aided by maintaining an habitual quietude of mind, whatever be our circumstances in life: not by a disuse of the talents intrusted to us, nor by a state of mental indolence, but by having our thoughts brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ, the only sure refuge and resting place of the righteous. Be engaged, then, dear friends, by patience, and watchfulness unto prayer, earnestly to seek after a settlement upon this rock, a stability in the truth from which you may not be shaken.

And we are, at this time, anxiously, yet affectionately concerned to warn all our beloved brethren to guard against some of the obvious temptations of the present day. Speculations of any kind which may seem to hold out the prospect of a rapid accumulation of wealth, greatly endanger that tranquility of mind to which we have alluded. They often involve in perplexities, which disqualify us for exercising a patient dependence upon Him from whom cometh our strength.—They are very apt to lead us into acts unbecoming the character of upright men, and in some cases their effects are deplorably felt by innocent sufferers. They expose to the danger of violating our religious testimonies to the simplicity of the Gospel of Christ; they often arise from the love of money, and encourage that eager pursuit after riches, which is inconsistent with the character of a people who believe in the necessity of being redeemed from the spirit of this world.

We are aware that many of our dear friends may at the present time, in seeking for a fair means of gaining a livelihood, and in the regular conducting of their outward concerns, be subjected to peculiar difficulties. In the competition of trade, they may be tempted to do that which endangers their own peace of mind, and disturbs the harmony of society. We would tenderly counsel all those, whilst they cherish a disposition to honest industry, to let their wants be few; to keep to habits of moderation and economy, but at the same time abhorring covetousness; above all, so to live and so to act, that they may be able to place a humble reliance on the blessings and care of the Almighty, and to follow the exhortation of the Apostle: "In every thing, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." And we desire that a Christian example in others who are not subjected to the same difficulties, may strengthen them in these good resolutions.—In contemplating the temptations incident to human life, our thoughts are again turned to the responsible situation of parents and others who have the care of children.

Much depends, under the Divine blessing, upon the early formation of character. We, therefore, earnestly recommend to all who have the charge of youth, to embrace the first opportunities to instil into their tender and susceptible minds correct principles of piety and virtue; in reverend fear to speak to them of Him who made them, and of Him who died for them; and to turn their attention to the discoveries of the Spirit of Truth. It is of great importance that every endeavour should be used, in love, to check the evil propensities of their nature, to controul their will, to induce habitual reverence for God, and for the solemn truths of the Gospel, and to lay the foundations of that humble faith in redemption through Christ, and in the teachings of the Holy Spirit, which we believe to be the basis of the Christian edifice.

Calmness and firmness on such occasions, and indeed in the daily occurrences of life—precept enforced by consistent example—are well calculated to command respect, and to give the most beneficial effect both to restraint and counsel.—When true parental love, regulated by the love of Christ abiding in the heart, is thus exercised, it often produces obedience and corresponding love in the child. In this parental love, a watchful care is maintained with regard to his associates; and this dangerous avenue to evil is sedulously guarded. On the same principle, the attentive parent will exercise a diligent care that the minds of his offspring are not contaminated by the perusal of such books as would induce a disregard for the tendering visitations of divine love, or a disrelish either for the truths of Holy Scripture, for the society of good men, or for the narratives of those who, through the power of redeeming love, have been prepared to enter into eternal rest. Thus we may see that that which is of the world leadeth unto the world, whilst that which is of God leadeth unto God.

Although we do not find it to be our place now to allude severally to those Christian duties which annually claim our attention, we have not been unmindful of their importance. Amongst other testimonials which we believe ourselves called upon to bear of the purity of the Christian dispensation is that against the payment of tythes and all other ecclesiastical demands. The amount of the sufferings of our friends, in Great Britain and Ireland, on this account, as reported to this meeting, including the charges of prosecution and distraint, and a few demands of a military nature, is upwards of £13,900.

Whilst our attention has been more especially turned to the religious welfare of our own Society, we have observed with pleasure, in our usual exchange of Epistles with our dear friends of Ireland, and of the various yearly meetings on the American Continent, that they also are interested for the prosperity of truth, and that the state of the descendents of the African race and that of the Indian natives, have respectively claimed their sympathy, and excited them to active benevolence on their behalf.

The Slave Trade, with its inseparable horrors, and the gradual but total abolition of Slavery, continue to be objects of deep interest in our view, and although we have not found it to be our duty, as a religious body, to be frequently appearing, by any public act, as advocates of humanity and justice, we would again commend injured Africa and her offspring to the commiseration of every one amongst us. And we warmly desire that the moral and religious improvement of every class of our fellow-men, and the alleviation of their sufferings and distress may ever obtain that aid and sympathy, which, in the unlimited love of the Gospel of Christ, should be extended towards the whole human race.

"Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly, above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by
JOSIAH FORSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

COLLECTANEA.

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.

If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged he wears it on the second finger; if married on the third, and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on her first finger, if engaged, on the second; if married on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maid.

When a gentleman presents a fan, flower, or a trinket to a lady with the left hand, it is on his part an overture of regard; should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer. Thus by a few simple tokens explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed, and through the medium of the telegraph, the most timid, and diffidest man may without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady, and (in case his offer should be refused) avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

POWERFUL EFFECTS OF SUDDEN FEAR.

Nicolo, Marquis of Ferrara, was taken ill of an ague, which continued so violent that his physicians gave him up, and sent him to a country house he had on the river Po, for change of air.—His servant, who loved him with the utmost tenderness, having heard that sudden fear was a sovereign remedy for that complaint, resolved to try it on his master; wherefore, having observed that the Marquis walked every day on the banks of the Po, and knowing it was not deep, he resolved to push him in. He acquainted a miller who lived over against the place, with his design, and having ordered him to be ready with his boat to take his master up, if there should be occasion, the next morning he threw him in, after which he immediately fled to Padua; in the mean time, the miller took up the Marquis, who was indeed thoroughly frightened, and vowed to be revenged.

So extraordinary a case was the subject of general conversation: the Marquis cause his se-

want to be summoned before the courts of justice, and not appearing he was declared an outlaw, and condemned, if he should ever return to be beheaded. This news soon reached Padua, notwithstanding which, the servant in a few days came back to Ferrara, and desired admittance to the Marquis, which was denied, and instead thereof, he was apprehended, and ordered to prepare for execution.

The Marquis, however, finding himself cured of his ague, his resentment began to abate, and he was determined to save him, but to seem resolved to let the law take its course. A day was fixed for the execution, and all Ferrara thronged to see it. The servant appeared on the scaffold, and after protesting that he had no other motive than the cure of his master, he laid his head on the block, and gave the fatal signal. The executioner, according to previous orders, at that instant poured cold water on his neck, and this was no sooner done than the color left his cheeks, his eyes sunk in his head, and he died in a few moments without speaking a single word.

SPANISH GALLANTRY.

Peres, the minister and favourite of Philip II. King of Spain, a man of great talents, as we may judge from his writings, reposed all his happiness in the possession of his mistress, who had been deprived of an eye from her birth. All the riches and honors which his royal master had the power to bestow upon a favourite, were light in his estimation compared to the charms and society of his one-eyed beauty. Philip, almost in love from the description of the lady, obliged Peres to introduce him to her. The king found so much real value in the countenance, illumined by one bright eye only, that he sacrificed his friend and minister. The lady was made the king's mistress.—Peres, disgraced at the Court of Madrid, where his friends endeavoured in vain to reconcile him with the sovereign, to whom he had used some harsh expressions, when he found his mistress carried off, retired to France. He was graciously received by Henry IV. Conversing one day with the Minister upon his adventure, King Henry said, he could not understand how a lady deprived of one eye could have so many charms. 'Sire,' replied Peres, 'tis by the providence of Heaven this young lady was born with one eye; with this moiety of natural fire she has put all Spain in combustion; if she had possessed two eyes she would have reduced the world to ashes.'

CURIOUS INQUIRIES.

Sir Everard Home has recently made some interesting inquiries, by way of comparison, between the auricular organs of man and quadrupeds. The result of his researches seems to prove, that shrill tones, or the upper notes of an instrument, have comparatively little effect in exciting the attention of animals, whilst the full lower tones stimulate them almost to fury. Sir Everard observes, "that the effect of the high notes of the piano forte upon the great lion in Exeter Change, only called his attention, which was considerable, though he remained silent and motionless; but no sooner were the flat or lower notes sounded, than he sprung up, lashed his tail, and yelled violently, and endeavored to break loose; and became altogether so furious as to alarm the spectators present. This violent excitement ceased with the discontinuance of the music. The deep tones of the French horn also produced a similar effect with the lower tones of the piano forte, on the elephant and other animals, on which the experiment was made.

FEMALE BEAUTY AND ORNAMENT.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth; and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzerat.—In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she-goat's, and to render them thus, their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia an aqueline nose was always thought worthy of the crown; and if there was any competition between two princes, the people generally went by this criterion of Majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children; and others press the head between two boards that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair, the Turks, on the contrary are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eye brows that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug; which they pass over their eye brows; it is too visible by day, but looks shining by night; they tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. The Emperor of Monomotapa would not change his amiable negress for the most brilliant European beauty. An ornament for the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Peruvians, however, think otherwise; and they hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the rank of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforation are hung various materials; gold, stones, a single, and sometimes a great number of gold rings.

CHEMICAL AFFINITIES.

The following remarks, striking alike for their novelty and interest, are from an introductory Chemical Lecture, given by Dr. M. A. Ward, at Salem, Massachusetts.

Chemistry is utterly unable to explain the phenomena of vitality. Indeed the chemical and vital powers are directly antagonists. The human body maintains a successful warfare with, and effectually resists the incessant and combined attack of all the forces of the elements, often for more than a hundred years, and then when the divine principle does at length retire and yield up its fortress, it is in consequence of a subjection widely different from that of being expelled by the triumphant power of its assailants. But when the soul has once fled, then indeed the chemical affinities come into play, and the rapidity of their devastation is terrible. In a few days all traces of organization is destroyed; and in a few years two or three gaseous bodies distributed through the atmosphere, some saline solutions as widely diffused among the waters of the earth, and a few particles of earthy matter, are all that remains of the proud fabric of man.

FEARLESS DISCHARGE OF OUR DUTIES.

That great lawyer, Lord Erskine, when at the bar, was always remarkable for the fearlessness with which he contended against the Bench. In one of his contests with the judges, he explained the rule of his conduct at the bar in the following terms:—"It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what conscience told me to be my duty; and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary *the road to prosperity and wealth*, and shall point it out as such to my children."

POVERTY.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; and the poor and destitute are taken care of, often in a most miraculous manner, yet without the agency of a single miracle. To be tossed about by the waves of the wide world, without one spot he can call his own, to be friendless in the midst of mankind, looked down upon by beings of the same flesh and blood—to be exposed to the storms of winter, and the burning sun of summer—to hunger and hardships—to sickness and sorrow; ah! humanity would sink beneath the weight, was it not for that supporting hand which binds up the broken heart. When the gloom of misfortune is the thickest, often the bow of mercy shines the brightest; when the unkindness of the world presses heavily, then are the smiles of heaven the most reviving; when the grave opens, and he stands upon its brink, then are the hopes and prospects of heaven the fairest.

A SINGULAR CASE IN OPTICS.

In the city of Leyden, in Holland, a young woman lost her sight from a cataract: the operation of couching was successfully performed upon her eyes, and she recovered the use of them; but it appeared that the Visual Organ (as is usual in such cases) was not completely restored to its primitive condition. Some very singular and unaccountable anomalies in her Vision presented themselves, which not a little puzzled the curious in Physiology and Optics.

It was ascertained that her Eye was able to define a certain class of very minute objects with abundant accuracy, such as the eye of a needle, for example, which she could thread as well as ever; but on presenting her with a book, it was evident that she could not distinguish a single letter, but complained that she could see nothing but a heap of odd marks.

These facts, no less strange than true, naturally excited an intense interest among the Medical Professors and Students; every one was anxious to distinguish himself by affording a satisfactory elucidation of these inexplicable phenomena.

A hundred theories were framed—every one more ingenious than the other. The Professors Von Krachraner and Puzzledorf, favoured their pupils with most excellent lectures on the subject, with which they were greatly edified. However, none of the disputants succeeded in establishing a Theory which met with universal approbation.—Many of the vulgar still chose to think that all the said Theories might be liable to the old objection (however satisfactory and plausible they might appear,) viz.—'That they were not true.'

Matters were in this state, when a mischievous rogue of an Irish student, who took a singular delight in ridiculing every thing learned and philosophical, contrived to insinuate himself into the confidence of a younger brother of the patient's by a present of an extra portion of Double-gilt Gingerbread——which so entirely won the youngster's heart, that he confessed (though with some difficulty) that to the best of his belief, his sister "*Sarah had never learned to read*, but unwilling to acknowledge her ignorance, had made him and all the Family—promise not to tell."

Method of cleaning Gold Trinkets, and of preserving Engraved Copper plates.

The method used by artists for cleaning gold trinkets is the application of a mixture of neutral salt, intended to disengage nitric acid with the assistance of heat. Dr. M'Culloch recommends instead to boil the trinkets in water of ammonia, which dissolves the metallic copper of the alloy to a certain depth on the surface, so that after the operation the material is in fact gilded, nothing but pure gold being visible. In this process the waste of gold, which is dissolved by the acid, in the process usually employed, is avoided.

Dr. M'Culloch observes, "that it is an unaccountable omission of chemists not to have observed that metallic copper is soluble in ammonia. The solution takes place rapidly in the heat at which the water of ammonia boils."

Copper plates are apt to be injured by laying by: a thin coat of oxide forms on the surface which is rubbed off by the hand of the workman in the first inking, when the plate is again called into use; and by repetition of the formation of oxide, and its removal, the fine lines on the plate are soon injured, and ultimately obliterated. Dr. M'Culloch recommends the application of common spirit varnish to the surface, when the plate is laid by; it is easily applied, and can be removed when requisite by spirit of wine.—*(Edinburg Journal of Science.)*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO THE NATION'S GUEST.

We greet thee, champion of the free,
Welcome to our peaceful land;
Long may you dwell with us and see,
The monument of Freedom stand.

'Twas Freedom claim'd thee for her son,
And in thy heart her image set;
'Tis thus that freemen's hearts are won,
To love thee as they do—FAYETTE.

Dwell with us 'till thy sun shall set,
In brighter worlds its course to run;
We'll lay thy ashes, LA FAYETTE,
Within the tomb of WASHINGTON! M.

LA FAYETTE

The same enthusiasm for La Fayette is felt at the south, as expressed here. When the news of his arrival reached Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, there were great rejoicings, and in the evening the town was handsomely illuminated.

At the request of the Richmond Committee, Chief Justice MARSHALL has undertaken to prepare and deliver an address to General LA FAYETTE, on his arrival at the Metropolis of Virginia. The Governor of the Commonwealth has tendered to the Committee the use of apartments in the Government House, for the accommodation of the General, during his visit there: and the committee have invited the venerable Ex-Presidents JEFFERSON and MADISON to meet the General at Richmond. They have also been invited to honor the celebration at Yorktown with their presence. Thus, our fellow citizens, South as well as North, study to render to the illustrious Guest every honor compatible with self respect.

Mr. P. K. Huger, the early friend of La Fayette, has been invited to attend the Civic Ball to be given in this city to the General. Business to the eastward makes it doubtful whether he will be able to comply with the wishes of the committee.

Among the many highly interesting and intellectual displays of good taste and good feeling which are so honorable to the Nation on the arrival of its Guest, we would select the following. Gen. La Fayette visited the asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, (Conn.) where in the principal teacher he recognised Le Clere the pupil of the Abbe Sicard. The pupils, to the number of fifty or sixty were drawn up in two ranks and the General passed between them. They all at once, made the most impressive sign of Gratitude, and pressing their hands on their hearts exhibited a Legend with these words, "What the Nation SPEAKS—we FEEL."

The General visited the Park Theatre, New York, on Wednesday evening, accompanied by the committee of arrangements and several revolutionary veterans. The Theatre was elegantly and tastefully decorated for his reception. Laugh when you Can, and the new interlude of The Siege of Yorktown, were performed on the occasion.

There is now on the U. S. pension list of the Pennsylvania Roll, a man who played the Trumpet and carried the Flag of Truce before General La Fayette and General Hamilton when they went to York Town, previously to its surrender: this man was also at the battle of Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court House and the Cowpens. This man lives in Philadelphia. It is suggested by several respectable citizens, that this man would be a very proper person to occupy the seat next to the Driver of the Barouche, in which General La Fayette is to make his entry into Philadelphia.

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal, in accordance with the wishes of a correspondent, gives the following as the whole name of General Lafayette,—Marie-Paul-Joseph-Yves-Gilbert-Mottiers de Lafayette.

It is stated in the London Star, that the Mayor of Havre has published a long letter, denying the statements that had been published as to the enthusiasm with which the Marquis de La Fayette was received, on arriving there to embark for the United States.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Many cases of hydrophobia have occurred in Norway and Sweden. About fifty persons bitten by dogs supposed to be in a rapid state, were in the hospital at Stockholm.

Mademoiselle Eliza Garnerin, recently made at Rome her 23d aerial voyage, in a balloon provided with a parachute. The amphitheatre from which the ascension took place, although capable of containing 30,000 individuals, could not hold more than one third of the immense multitude that had collected together.

The Liverpool Advertiser of July 31st, says, "We are happy to hear from all parts of the country, that crops of every description are most promising and abundant. There is a prospect of a large growth of hops in Kent; the duty is estimated at about 150,000 pounds."

At the late Caledonian ball, at Almack's, the hon. Mrs. Hope is said to have worn jewels worth £700,000.

It is stated that some English travellers have lately met with interruptions in their journeys through Russia, and that some of them are treated harshly, and sent out of the country without the slightest reason assigned. The fact is, the Russians entertain a jealousy of those Englishmen who are making investigations with a view to publication, and appear hurt at some of those which have already appeared, and which point out without much ceremony the character of the Russians of all ranks.

Greece.—Under the date of Athens, June 6, we find the following article of cheering intelligence from Greece. Odysseus, united with Panerias of Salona, and Mictas surnamed the Turicophage, has, for the fifth time, distinguished the straights of the Thermopyla, by the defeat of the barbarians. When the news was received at Athens that the Captain Pacha had succeeded in revictualling Negropont, a new attack on the side of Bœtia was expected. Measures were therefore taken in anticipation of this event, and Dervish Pacha had advanced with 10,000 men. The combats recommenced on the 1st of June. The action was bloody that day.—The enemy was kept in check that day, when the Turks were put to the route. We are ignorant of their loss, but at this moment, all the mountaineers and the peasants of the plains are going to enrich themselves with the spoils of the Turks, and the villages resound with the cries of joy.

Ireland.—The Belfast Newsletter mentions the assemblage of about 1000 Riband-men on the 12th of July at Tullyallen, near Ballygawley, armed with various weapons. A magistrate endeavoured to get them to disperse, but they would not unless he could promise that an Orange party, assembled in the vicinity, should not pass that way. His remonstrance with the Orange party was equally unavailing, but the latter, it is said, passed along the road quietly and were not molested by the Riband-men. After this the magistrate rode off towards Dungannon, and having proceeded a short distance, he saw 300 or 400 Riband-men in a field adjoining the road, and as soon as they perceived him, they commenced shouting and calling out, "that's him, here he comes, down with him, pin him, &c." When he came opposite to where they were on the road, they fired two shots at him, the bullets of which passed near him, and he saw several guns presented at him, but the morning proving wet, may have caused them not to go off.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF THREE BROTHERS.

(From the Clonmel Irish Herald.)

About eight o'clock on Sunday night last, from 14 to 15 of that murderous banditti, called the Rockites, attacked a house between Knockgraffon and Outragh, inhabited by five brothers of the name of Kinnealy, whom they beat so savagely with sticks and fire-arms, that two of them died in the course of the night, and a third early next morning; and the remaining two are so severely wounded that their lives are despaired of; the two latter are removed—one to the dispensary at Cahir, the other to the county infirmary at Cashel. It is said that their skulls are dreadfully fractured; if so, there is very little hope of their recovery. The skulls of those that have died were literally beaten into a mummy; and the unhappy survivors have continued speechless ever since. Not satisfied with the deed of murder, the ruffians took away 30*l.* which these unfortunate brothers had for the fair of Gracetown to which they intended to go next day. The only reason as yet assigned for this savage murder, is, that these ill-fated brothers lately took a farm from the Rev. Dr. Bell (of this town,) to whom it was lately surrendered by Mrs. Doherty, widow of the late Mr. N. Doherty. Some time since they received a threatening notice to quit, but expecting security from the dispersion of the police throughout the country, and the salutary and speedy effects of the Insurrection Act, they disregarded this Rockite menace, and continued, fearlessly, to occupy this farm. The murderers, fearful, it is supposed, of being heard by the military at New Inn, and the neighbouring detachments of the police, did not fire a shot, but effected their diabolical purpose by beating them. In a few minutes after the departure of these miscreants, the police stationed at New Inn, arrived at the scene of carnage and found these unhappy men speechless and weltering in their blood. They found, in the house the butt end of a pistol and blunderbuss; the lock of the latter, a-hut, and a notice signed Captain Rock, and addressed to Police Sergeant Brogan, of New Inn, who with his comrade, Edward Hemphill behaved so courageously on a former occasion; in this notice Brogan is threatened to be cut as small as tobacco if he do not cease his activity in injuring the Rockites. On Monday an inquest was held, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against persons unknown was returned. Since the murder of the ill-fated Sheas, this has been the most atrocious act of those nefarious villains that still infest and polute with the horrid crime of murder, this unhappy portion of our country.

On Sunday the 13th of June, the new Pope took what is termed possession, a ceremony which had been deferred owing to his previous ill health.—The Pope went in his state carriage, preceded by a long cavalcade of the Cardinals and Public Functionaries, mostly on horseback, to the church of S. Giovanni de Lateran, where, after going through the accustomed formalities, he came forward into a balcony prepared for the occasion, in the centre of the building. He was seated in the chair of State, and on each side of him a man held a large fan surmounted with feathers; from the balcony he gave his benediction to the multitude, which was immense: a salute was then fired, after which the procession returned to the Quirinal Palace.—As it advanced to the entrance of the road where the mass was most concentrated, the vivas became very animated, and this could be perceived to be sensibly felt by his Holiness, who gracefully waving his hand, was occupied during the whole of the route in the distribution of his blessing to the people. On Thursday the 17th, was a grand festival, being the Corpus Christi. Both sides of the nave, from the grand entrance to the great altar, were lined by every description of the monastic orders: each monk holding a burning taper, and the Cardinals the Pope's tiara, on a velvet cushion and several mitres on cushions: the Pope followed, on whose entrance all the people knelt. He was in a chair with poles, resting on the shoulders of his attendants, on either side the fane, and over his head a canopy. A large robe of white silk enveloped not only his person, but also passed round the chair, so that nothing was visible except his bare head and his hands, elevating the Host. He alighted at the altar, and then assisted in the administration of the mass. His Holiness was afterwards conveyed in a covered chair to the Vatican. The whole of the day was afterwards occupied in the procession of the relics belonging to almost every ecclesiastical establishment in Rome.

PIRATES.

The brig Frances, Capt. Wolf, arrived at New-York, from Havana, gives the following statement of the capture of a piratical vessel near that port.

On the 20th of Aug. 1824, Capt. Graham, of H. B. M's brig Icarus, hired a launch from some Spanish merchants of Havana, armed her, together with two of his own boats, and had them well manned with officers and men, leaving only ten men on board of his ship. He passed the Moro at sunset to the surprise of a great many, and pulled to the westward in search of some piratical vessel of which Captain Graham had slight information. On the 21st at daylight, the boats arrived at the piratical rendezvous, (Cayo Blanco in the Bay of Honda,) where they saw a schooner and a sloop, the former with 30 and the latter with 20 men. The boats pulled direct for them; they perceived the pirates getting in their boats and jumping overboard, making the best of their way for the shore. The British boats followed them, and on their landing killed six of the pirates who were trying to escape into the woods. The British sailors wanted to give chase into the woods after them, but the officers not thinking it prudent would not allow it. The tars were well aware, that the pirates had their belts about them, and probably all their plunder in gold, which would have been a small prize to them and some assistance to the captured on board of the Henry. The boats then pulled for the schooner and sloop, went also on board the Brig Henry, of Hartford, where they found Capt. Rhodes and crew, consisting of eight men, in such a state of debility, from hunger and thirst, from their cruelty, as not to be able to articulate a word. They also found twelve vessels burnt to the water's edge, and they ascertained that these pirates had murdered all their crews, consisting of 150 persons. On the 26th August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the boats returned, towing their prizes (the schooner and sloop) into the harbor of Havana. Some papers were found on board the brig Henry then in their possession, which will no doubt, lead to some valuable discoveries. On the 27th, before the Frances sailed it was said, Capt Graham had made application to the Governor, to search a Spanish schooner then in the port of Havana, but whether permitted or not, was not known at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was 3 o'clock when the Frances sailed.

Statement of the capture of the American brig Henry, Capt. Josiah Rhodes, of Hartford, state of Connecticut, on her passage from St Jago, Gulph of Mexico, bound to Matanzas, with a cargo of mules, captured by two piratical schooners on the 16th of August, 1824. About 5 miles to the eastward of the Bay of Honda, and about 10 miles from the shore, was boarded by the two schooners, and about 10 A. M. they carried the captain on board of a larger schooner, which was at anchor in shore. She was armed with 4 carriage-guns, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, and knives in abundance; had about 44 or 46 men. They demanded money from Capt. Rhodes; he not having any, they hung him by the neck twice—they then lowered him down and laid him on two boards on the deck, drew a knife across his throat twice; he then informed them there were on board of the brig Henry ten ounces in gold, which they immediately sent for. They then run the brig on shore on a key, cut away both the masts, put them on board of two small schooners, likewise anchors and cables; and several boxes and bales from the piratical schooner, which Capt. Rhodes supposed had been taken from some American schooner a few days previous. In the evening four of the brig Henry's crew were brought on board the piratical schooner, who told Capt. Rhodes that the pirates had treated the crew of the brig Henry most barbarously, and had broken the arm of Wm. Wells, one of the Henry's crew. On the morning of the 17th the small schooners sailed to the eastward; Capt. Rhodes and the four men were confined in the hold, and fed them on rice and water—in the afternoon the remainder of the brig's crew were brought on board of the piratical schooner and likewise confined in the hold. On the morning of the 18th, the dragging schooner No. 331 joined company with the pirates and took a cargo of jerked beef, beeswax, coffee, and part of the brig's rigging and sails; she then sailed to the eastward, no doubt to the Havana. The morning previous to despatching this schooner the brig's crew were ordered on deck, to fit gun tackles, &c. and Capt. Rhodes to fit cartridges. At 2 in the afternoon the two piratical schooners came in, who also took cargoes from the larger schooner, and made sail to the eastward. At sunset Captain Rhodes and crew were again confined in the hold. On the 19th, the two piratical schooners returned and took another cargo and sailed to the eastward. Capt. Rhodes and crew employed as before. On the 20th at daylight the large piratical schooner got under weigh and gave chase to a schooner, but could not come up to her; gave up the chase and returned to her former anchorage.

On the 21st, at 4 in the morning, the brig's crew were sent on board of the Henry to hoist the mules out to be landed. They had but just commenced, when three armed boats made their appearance.—The pirates then being entirely confused, some jumped into the water, others in the boats, and made the best of their way to the shore. The brig and schooner were taken possession of by the boats of H. B. M. S. Icarus, who saved the lives of the brig Henry's crew, who was to have been murdered as soon as the mules were landed. Among the piratical crew, Capt. Rhodes recognized Wm. Johnson, and Elias Manuel, whom he saw in New Orleans, and who told Capt. Rhodes they had been little better than three months in the piratical business, and had taken and burned 12 vessels—and upon Capt. Rhodes inquiring as to the fate of their crews, they would not give any answer. From the appearance of the wrecks, it was Captain Rhodes opinion, they must have been navigated with about 130 souls or more, all of whom he supposes fell a sacrifice to those blood-thirsty murderers.

The following account of the capture of the brig *Frederick* of Stonington, from the pirates of the Pacific, exhibits one of the most brilliant feats we ever heard of. We understand that when the Frederick arrived at Callao, the owners were so much pleased with the gallant conduct of Capt. Burrows that they immediately presented him with the sum of 5000 dollars.

The Frederick, Capt. A. H. Burrows was captured on the 6th December, near the port of Quilca, where she was bound, with a cargo of dry goods. Capt. B. relates the circumstance as follows.—At 10 P. M. the Frederick was fired into by an armed brig and ordered on board with my papers. After getting on board and being closely examined respecting my vessel and cargo, they took possession of my vessel and transferred the crew to the privateer. During the night they stood to the southward of Moulaendo, where they intended to discharge my cargo; but the next morning, when nearly abreast of the port, saw a ship standing in, which they took for a man of war, when the privateer and brig hauled off from the shore. The captain of the privateer then told me that he should send my brig to the island of Chiloe, and if I chose to go in her, and she arrived safe, after discharging my cargo, he would give me up my vessel.—Thinking there might be some chance of recovering her, and knowing that if I left her I should not get her again, I chose to remain by her, and after much persuasion I prevailed on him to let me take my son with me—but he would not consent to my taking any more of my crew.

After plundering my vessel of about $12,000 worth of dry goods, rice, rigging, and such other articles as they were then in want of, they put a prize master and nine men on board, and ordered us to make sail for the island of Chiloe. Soon after leaving the privateer, I learned that her name was the Kintanealia, capt. Mattalena, from the island of Chiloe, and that they had previously taken several English and Patriot vessels, some of which they had burnt, and sent the others to Chiloe, and that she had a large amount of money on board, taken from them. I also learned that Captain Mattalena had formerly been an officer under Benavides, and had headed a gang in taking the American brig Heraldia, at the island of St. Marys. From this information, and his conduct in plundering my vessel, I had no reason to expect getting her again, unless I took her by force, which I determined to do whenever a favourable opportunity should offer. I then loaded my pistols, also those of the mate, which I had taken care to stow away on my first arrival on board, from the privateer. I then informed my son of my intention, and ordered him to hold himself in readiness.—After being in possession of the captors seven days, we succeeded in retaking her, drove the Spaniards below in the middle of the day, and then ordered them on deck, one at a time, and tied their hands behind them, as I had no irons on board to secure them with. I then shaped my course for Callao.—The next day I put seven of the prisoners in a whale boat, with provisions and water to last them to the land; the other two I took with me to Callao, where I arrived two days afterwards, and delivered the balance of cargo to the former owners. Two days after my arrival, the privateer appeared off the harbour of Callao, and the U. S. schr. Dolphin, Capt. Connor, and the Br. frigate Tartar, Capt. Brown, made sail in pursuit of her, but night coming on, she made her escape. A short time after that, the crew of a French ship arrived in their boats, having been captured a little to the leeward by the privateer, who had taken from the ship $60,000, manned and ordered her for Chiloe. On the 24th of May, a few days before the Franklin left Valparaiso, the Kintanealia arrived there, prize to a French sloop of war, who had captured her off Quilca.—She had been to Chiloe, had landed her money, and was then on her second cruise."

NEW YORK.

We question, says the Commercial Advertiser, whether the city of New York ever presented the appearance of greater prosperity, or more rapid growth than it does this season. We are visited by the merchants of every clime, and almost every part of our own country—so that our's may be fairly denominated 'the mart of nations.' The West Indies and South America pour in upon us their gold and the productions of their soil, and receive in return our own and the fabrics of foreign countries.

We understand early in the spring, that as many as 500 or 600 new mercantile establishments were opened in New York this season; and we now learn that more than 3 000 buildings have been commenced and are nearly completed within city limits. Most of them are of brick, and in a style at once rich, simple and substantial. Thirty-five years ago, a prediction of what New York now is, would have been deemed quixotic—equally so would the prediction now be esteemed, of what she is yet destined to be."

[New York seems destined to be one of the greatest cities in the world, and it may be calculated that the whole island on which it stands will be covered with houses, before a great many years. It is now the *second* place of commerce in the world—the centre point, as it were, of the trade of the west and of business with the east—the general *stopping pl* ce, or seat of communication, between the old continent and the new, and between the north and the south. "When the western parts of the United States shall have received that density of population which it is morally certain they will, and at an early day, then will the great canal pour into the treasury of the state and the lap of that city, an amount of business, wealth and population, that it would look like madness to estimate now.—*Niles' Register.*

PHILADELPHIA.

There are in Philadelphia and its vicinity upwards of thirty cotton factories, most of them on an extensive scale. The average number of spindles used in these establishments is about 1400, and the number of persons actually employed is supposed to be about three hundred.

There are fifteen breweries in Philadelphia which employ one hundred and seventy persons, and sell, at the present reduced rates, malt liquor amounting annually to $300,000 in value. The price of malt liquor has been reduced within the last year about one third. The amount of umbrellas annually manufactured is about $400,000, and there are twenty-seven umbrella makers.

It appears that the entire amount expected by the city, on successive operations for introducing the Schuylkill water is $1,443,585,36, of which sum the present works at Fair Mount cost $432,512.* The whole extent of pipes now laid, of wood and iron, is about thirty-five miles. The cost of pipes to 1824 was $202,731,13.

At the outset of the undertaking, a number of pipes were imported from England as models, and another importation has since been made to supply the deficiency created by the failure of an American contractor; but at present the pipes are made in this country, as well, and at as low a price as in England. Of the above sum of $202,731 13 cents, only $16,940 31 cents have been expended on *imported* pipes.

To defray the expenses of these operations, taxes are annually laid, and a certain annual sum is paid by the occupier of each house in which the water is introduced. The annual rent paid for the use of the water in 1823, for the city alone, was $26,191 5, an excess of near 2000 dollars over the interest upon the cost of the water-power works. When the water shall be introduced into the adjoining districts, which is expected to take place in a short time, the income of the corporation will be considerably augmented.

In 1823, the Schuylkill water was introduced by pipes into 3954 private dwellings, and 185 manufactories: 401 private baths were also supplied with it. The lowest sum annually paid by a private dwelling, was two dollars, and the highest, (by a public institution,) $100.

The experience of two years has shown that the water-power at Fair Mount is sufficient to raise many times as much water as the city can possibly require for its consumption, and consequently, that there is a surplus power applicable to other purposes. It is not easy to determine what amount of power might be spared, but it is believed to be sufficient for a very considerable number of manufactories. For the purpose of assisting the funds of the corporation, and at the same time to give facilities to manufacturing industry, it is in contemplation to extend the race down along the Schuylkill below the bridge as far as may be necessary, and to erect mills and mill-works between the race and the river, for there would be ample space. A considerable number of applications have already been made for the use of water-power; there is no doubt that all will be taken, and the most beneficial consequences will result to the finances and trade of the city from the proposed plan.

* These works are truly noble; next to the New York Canals, they are the most magnificent and useful of any in the United States. The water when deposited and preserved in cisterns, properly constructed, is as good as any water can be, and sufficiently cold for use, even in the warmest weather.—*Niles' Register.*

TEMPER.—The first and most important female quality, is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly—it did not make them weak, in order to be imperious—it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding—it did not provide them with delicate features, that they might be disfigured with anger.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

On Tuesday evening last, two black men were detected in the cellar belonging to the drug store of Messrs. Lehman & Roberts. One of them was secured; the other made his escape.

On Tuesday last, a negro charged with being a runaway slave, was brought before Judge Levy, who remanded him to jail, there to await the disposition of his master. An attempt was made to rescue him by the blacks, but failed, and the ring-leaders were bound over, in heavy penalties, to stand their trial for contempt of the laws.

On the 28th ult. the Charleston Board of Health reported six cases of fever; on the 29th, one; on the 30th, two; and on the 31st, six more.

By a late law of the Legislature of Ohio, it is made the duty of the master, at the expiration of the service of an apprentice, to furnish him (the apprentice) "with a new *Bible* and at least two suits of common apparel."

The Rev. Mr. Colton.—A late London paper states, that the Rev. Mr. Colton, author of Lacon, had arrived at Liverpool in the ship George from North America, and was immediately expected in London.

Magnificent Reward.—The Atlantic and American Insurance Companies of New-York, offer a reward of $1000, for the recovery of the schr. Dolphin, which was lost on the 10 h July last, in latitude 34, longitude 68, with a cargo of lumber and a keg containing about $40,000 in doubloons.

It is stated in a Boston paper, that 100,000 well furnished troops could be assembled in that city in less than a week.

A letter from *Paris*, of a late date, mentions the arrival of Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, in that capital, and that his strange costume attracted much attention.

A letter from Marseilles states, that the brig Argus, capt. Gilpatrick, from this port, had rode out a tremendous gale in Catalan Bay, in which he was obliged to cut away both masts, and by that means saved the vessel.

The Secretary of War is yet engaged with Maj. Robertson and others, in exploring the route of the proposed canal between the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. A letter published in the National Intelligencer announces that the question of its practicability is clearly settled, and there is little doubt that the work will be undertaken speedily.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield is officiating in Canada.

On Wednesday week, a boat, with two men and a boy in it, was overset about three miles above Alexandria by the Petersburgh steamboat. The boy was saved—but the two men were drowned. The accident, it is said, was unavoidable—as a sturgeon, which the men had just harpooned was dragging their boat.

A company has been formed in New York for the purpose of "supplying the several important ports of the Mediterranean with steam vessels." Adequate profits and "very important mercantile results" are anticipated from this project.

There can not be a more miserable, as well as a more worthless being, than a young man of fortune, who has nothing to do but to do nothing.

A letter from Natchez, dated August 16, says:—We scarcely ever heard before this summer of such a thing in this country as death by a stroke of the sun, but for the last six weeks there has not been less than one every week. Negroes, on farms, that have been in the country 24 years have fallen instantly and died in a few hours. It is said not to be owing to the heat of the Sun, as our Thermometer has not ranged higher in the shade than 94 deg.

Two puncheons of beaver which were stolen *last fall, when on their way from* Montreal to New York have been *recovered*. The robbery took place about six miles on the *other side of* St. Johns, where the carter turned off into a bye place, called Cotean de betres, being met by his confederates with a load of horse dung and stable litter. The beaver was taken out and the hogsheads filled with the substitute, and the weight being the same, the fraud passed undetected, until the arrival of the casks in London. Since the fraud was discovered, a reward of five hundred dollars has procured the disclosure.

New Jersey Case.—Judge Thompson, of the United States' Supreme Court, adjourned his Circuit Session at the N. York City Hall, in April last.—Wednesday the first instant, was the day for the opening of the same court, when Mr. Van Ness, the U. States' District (and of course associate) Judge, was notified that Judge Thompson could not attend till next day, and requested to open the Court as usual. Next day, Judge Thompson, lawyers, &c. attended at the usual place in the City Hall, but neither marshal nor attorney, nor any officer of the court, nor jury, appeared! On inquiry, it was found that the associate or district judge, (Van Ness) had opened the court at a Hotel, without any given reason for the change. Judge Thompson of course, would not go after him;—Judge Van Ness proposed to proceed to business; but the District Attorney refused to act with him; the Grand Jury was discharged, and *no Circuit Session was held!*

The Easton Gazette says:—"We have intentionally waited for some weeks before we would undertake to announce the calamity that is impending over the agricultural interest of the Eastern Shore—The destruction occasioned by the drought is universal, and we lament to say that accounts from all quarters assure us, that the crop is now too far gone to be benefitted by rain, and that the quantity of Corn made on the Eastern Shore will not be more than two-fifths of what it was the last year. The destruction is unexampled and almost beyond calculation."

PERU.—Bogota papers to the 18th July contain a confirmation of the victory of Gen. Olaneta over Cataarala in Peru, and of the union of a Royalist division with Bolivar. On the 6th July, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, one of the British Commissioners, left Bogota for Carthagena, in order to embark thence for England, with the information which the British Ministry desired concerning the affairs of Colombia. Bolivar has declined the thirty thousand dollars voted him as an annuity for life by the Colombian Congress. His answer is worthy of the magnanimous patriot.—The same paper contains the official copy of the Treaty of alliance defensive and offensive concluded between Mexico and Colombia. All the other Spanish American States, are to be invited to accede to it and form a general league. It is planned in the Treaty to have a general Congress of those States, composed of plenipotentiaries from each, which Congress is "to devise means of cementing their alliance; to serve them as a council in great emergencies; to interpret their treaties when controversies arise, and to act as arbiter and mediator in their disputes and differences." This Amphictyonic scheme may be practicable and salutary. The Colombian Congress having passed a law permitting the Vice-President of the Republic to accept a snuff-box sent to him as a present by the King of England, he accepted it accordingly in the beginning of July.

Captain M'Curdy, arrived at Baltimore, in 14 days from Laguira, reports, that five days previous to his sailing, commodore Daniels had departed the Porto Cabello, to take command of the Colombian navy, which had been ordered to convoy to Chagres the troops destined to aid Bolivar in Peru. These troops were daily arriving at La Guayra, and would amount to about 12,000 men.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of July 16, received in Boston, says—"We have no intelligence from the Northern provinces—a strong force is, however, proceeding against Pernambuco and Ceara; and it is understood that Bahia may be considered in a hostile light, as also Para and Maranham."

A letter from Pernambuco, July 29, states, that a powerful force was momently expected against the place.

MARTINIQUE.—Accounts by the way of Jamaica mention that the Island of Martinique had been, until lately, in a very disturbed state. The National Guard had only a short time since been relieved from permanent duty. A Military Commission had condemned to death many of the coloured inhabitants for conspiracy, who had undergone their sentence; and numbers of the same class had been banished. The Island is now garrisoned by two thousand five hundred men of the line—and Gaudaloupe has three thousand for its protection. One French line of battle ship and a sloop of war was the only Naval force lying at Fort Royal, Mart.

The following extract of a letter, received by the schr. Warren, Captain Remington, from Havana, is from a gentleman of this city, at present in the West Indies. It imparts important information.

"Havana, August 26, 1824.

"I have nothing material to say, except that Rodriguez, a colonel at Matanzas, has proclaimed the Constitution. You will, I suppose, receive papers from Havana in Philadelphia, which will possibly detail the whole, but I am of opinion that it is of more importance than we are aware of, as there were yesterday two expresses from Matanzas, and the streets have been patrolled here two nights.

"Flour has fallen from $17 to 13½."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1824.

The Carrier who delivers our paper in the N. E. district of the city, has been obliged to absent himself from duty to day, on account of sickness in his family.—This will, no doubt, be received as a sufficient apology should any mistakes be made by the person who has temporarily taken his place.

Foreigners who may arrive in this country, with the view of settling, should have such information given them as may facilitate the objects of emigration. To become naturalized and enjoy the rights and immunities of citizenship, must be the first wish of every individual at all acquainted with the free institutions of our country; and this disposition should be sanctioned and encouraged as the surest mode of detaining among us many valuable artizans who are attracted to our shores by the impulses of curiosity, or the more general desire of improving in the comforts of life. The following will be interesting to aliens, for whose notice it is published.

1. An alien, being a free white person, who has resided within the limits of the United States five years, and filed in some competent court of justice his report and declaration of intention two years, may on application be admitted a citizen.

2. Any alien, being a free white person, who has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the 29th of January, 1795, or at any time between the 18th day of June, 1798, and the 14th day of April, 1802, may on application, be immediately naturalized, without the preliminary formalities of a declaration required in other cases.

3. Any alien, being a free white man, who arrived and has resided in the United States three years before his arriving at the age of 21 years, and, including the three years of his minority, five years altogether, may, on petition to some competent tribunal, be immediately admitted to become a citizen.

Evidence of either of the above facts, as the case may be, must be given at the time of admission, as also of the moral character and republican principles of applicants; the competency of which, will be determined by the court.

The American Monthly Magazine seems to be gaining ground, and acquiring an established reputation in the literary world; and, taking into view the infancy of the establishment, and of the literature of the country, it will not suffer in a comparison with any periodical of its kind, European or American. The September number will add to the reputation it has already acquired; and although it is not a perfect model for a miscellaneous periodical, is decidedly the most interesting which has yet appeared. It has, in our opinion, too much of the narrative, and too little of the didactic, humourous, and sprightly. The field of review is too seldom occupied, and then at so late a day, that the public have forestalled the reviewer in his opinions. Most of the works, however, which have past in review, appeared previously to the establishment of the Magazine, and the editor is at least excusable in rendering an act of justice at the earliest day in his power.

The leading editorial article, in the number, is entitled "Lord Byron and his Disciples," and is written with Dr. M'Henry's usual spirit. We have derived both pleasure and profit from the article; and, although we do not agree with him in the main in his ideas of Poetry, yet we have long been of the opinion here advanced, namely, that Lord Byron was trying "the extent of the world's acquiescence in whatever stuff he should choose to pass on it for poetry!" We should be very unwilling to acknowledge, however, that poetry consists in nothing more than harmony of numbers; on the contrary, with the illustrious dead with whom the Doctor is waging war, we believe that

> "Many are Poets but without the name;
> For what is poesy but to create,
> From overflowing, good or ill, and aim
> At an external life, beyond our fate,
> And be the new Prometheus of men."

The number also contains two interesting Tales, both of considerable length, descriptive of rural life, and so true to nature that the annals of many villages can furnish a parallel from living characters and actual incident. "Podagra Levamen" continues a spirited, well-written paper; and the reviews of "Redgauntlet" and the "Winter at Washington," though late, are just and impartial. As a whole, the work is such as Americans may well be proud of, and we wish it encouragement by the contributions of literary characters, and the patronage of the enlightened public.

A Biography of the life and character of La Fayette, with the incidents that transpire during his progress through the nation, is contemplated, to be published as soon as the materials are complete. There has been already numerous sketches of the illustrious citizen, printed and distributed with astonishing rapidity among the eager and admiring multitude. We have been furnished with a few copies of one to dispose of, compiled by a gentleman in Washington city, which gives an account of his arrest and confinement in the prison at Luxemburg, by order of the king of Prussia, and also of his subsequent imprisonment in the dungeons of Olmutz, in Austria, with the attempt made by a few friends to release him—the price is 25 cents.

It is now positively known that General La Fayette will not arrive here before the 20th inst. He leaves New-York, this day, for Albany, and will stop at West Point on his way. As every circumstance relating to his intended visit to this city, interests the community generally, we have been watchful to give such particulars respecting it as may come under our notice. The following is the route of the procession accompanying the General on entering the city, as designated by the city authorities: down Front street to Green street; up Green to Fourth; down Fourth to Arch; up Arch to Eleventh; down Eleventh to Chesnut; down Chesnut to Eighth; down Eighth to Spruce; down Spruce to Second; up Second to Chesnut; up Chesnut to the Triumphal Arch opposite the door of the State House. Under the centre of this arch, Gen. La Fayette will descend from the Barouche and walk under the lateral arch, which will extend from the Grand Triumphal Arch to the door of the State House; thence he will proceed to the room in which the Declaration of Independence was first proclaimed, which has been splendidly fitted up for the occasion. In this room the City Authorities, committee of Twenty-one, Judges of the courts, Society of the Cincinnati, Diplomatic Corps and distinguished strangers, will be ready to receive the General. The ceremonies in the room being completed, Gen. La Fayette and the company in the room will proceed, through the State House Yard, to Walnut street, down Walnut street to Third, and down Third to the Mansion House Hotel. The Procession, after the General has left it at the Triumphal arch, will move forward up Chesnut to Seventh street; up Seventh to Market street; up Market to Broad street; and thence out Broad street northwardly. The different societies will be at liberty to leave the procession at any time after entering Broad street, taking care not to cross the line as they move off. Gov. Shulze has signified his intention of being present on this occasion, and will accompany the Gen. in the Barouche. The printers as a body have resolved to join in the procession, and they invite all persons who may belong to the profession in the city and county of Philadelphia, to participate with them in paying respect to the great friend of political and rational freedom.

Major General Cadwalader has issued the subsequent orders to the commanders of the different corps attached to the first Division of Pennsylvania Militia, dated Sept. 7th. "The volunteers of the first and second brigades, under their respective brigadier Generals, will be concentrated on the Frankford Road, half a mile beyond the first turnpike gate, on the morning of the day of General La Fayette's arrival in the city, at ten o'clock. An officer of the division staff will designate the points of formation. A salute will be fired as General La Fayette enters the field. A review of the division will then take place, after which the line of march will be taken up for the city. The first and second troops of city cavalry, and the county troop, captain Breck, with such other troops as may intimate to the Major general a desire to join the detachment, will rendezvous at Morrisville, to receive General La Fayette on his entrance into the state, and to escort him to Philadelphia: the senior captain taking the command, and reporting himself to the gentlemen deputies from the city corporation, who will regulate the movements of the party. The time of the rendezvous will be hereafter communicated. It being understood that many corps of volunteers from the neighbouring counties, and from our sister state of New Jersey, have expressed a desire of uniting with the division on this interesting occasion, the Major general will feel honored in receiving them into his command for the day. The commandants of such corps will lose no time in reporting to him, in order that their position may be assigned: And they will be pleased to point out the most certain and speedy modes of transmitting to them intelligence of the day of the General's entry, as soon as it may be known. The whole of the cavalry will be arranged into squadrons, and the senior officer will be designated to take command.—The several corps of artillery will be under the orders of Colonel Prevost, who will apportion them duly to the brigades. The Brigadier Generals will receive such further orders in regard to details, as may be required. A place in the column will be assigned to all officers of the division, not on duty with their corps, who may appear mounted, on the day."

We would call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. William P. Smith, in this day's paper, who has lately established a *Seminary* in this city, for the instruction of young gentlemen in a general course of English Literature. Mr. Smith received a very extensive vernacular education at Gray's and Wylie's Academy; and at an examination held at the close of his studies, at which was present the late Dr. William Rogers, George C. Potts, A. M. E. S. Ely, A. M. David Lewis, Esq. John Craig, A. M. and John Sykes, Esq. he obtained from these gentlemen the most flattering testimonials as to his attainments in the English language, particularly in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy. In addition to this, he has had several years experience as Assistant to a very excellent institution, whose plan he has acquired, and we hope he will receive a due proportion of public favour.

NOBLE EXAMPLE.

On Thursday evening about six o'clock, at Chesnut-street wharf, a man was near drowning. The alarm reaching the ears of the intrepid Kid, who was conversing with a friend in a store close at hand, he ran to the scene of distress, plunged in, seized the poor man by the arm, and held him until the assistance of a boat came and took them in. James P. Kid, (the name of this noble youth) is a midshipman in our navy, and has been serving his country ever since the fitting out of the expedition against the pirates. He has just returned in the United States ship John Adams. It would be well to mention that this is the third or fourth instance of Mr. Kid's highly meritorious work. In the harbor of Boston, in 1821, Kid then being attached to the Independence 74, a boy was discovered by the crew of that ship sinking through the ice. A boat was immediately pushed off to rescue him. Kid was among the number. The boat being too much impeded by the ice, Kid got out and run a considerable distance, and after breaking through the ice several times, he succeeded in gaining the boy, and holding him until the boat arrived. For this meritorious action the Humane Society presented him with a gold medal, with an appropriate inscription. This medal was in his pocket at the time he rescued the last individual. It would be well if the Humane Society of this place were to present medals on similar occasions.

The Mexican Congress have solemnly recognized ALL the Public Debts of the Mexican Government, however contracted, or under whatever system.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—There were no new cases of Yellow Fever reported to the Board of Health of New Orleans, on the 11th and 12th ult. Thirty-seven interments were reported for the week ending on the 9th, viz: 3 by Yellow Fever; 4 by Malignant do.; 2 of Bilious do.; 1 of Putrid do.; 1 of Remittent do.; and 6 of Fever, the type of which is not designated. The remainder of various diseases.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors,—It is pleasing to behold the new dress which many of our public buildings have assumed, in expectation of the arrival of our illustrious Guest. The State House, which has, for many years, in its outward appearance, been a disgrace to our city, has, within a few days past, received the benefit of the painter's brush; the yard of this venerable building has recently undergone some beautiful repairs. The Philadelphia Library has also been newly painted, together with many others. But there are still two others which exhibit but a "sorry" appearance—the University of Pennsylvania, and the old Court House; the former of these buildings, where "science has spread her branches," and "learning has held her seat" for many years, bears evident marks of the school-boy's mischief: the pillars of the hall—the window-sashes, doors, &c.—every thing which can be cut, carry with them incontrovertible evidence of the skill with which he can manage a knife; the very steps look as though the roaring cannon had been pouring out its thunder upon them; and the windows themselves have not been able to withstand the "peltings of the pitiless storm." I understand the Trustees have given orders to have this building splendidly illuminated; but I sincerely hope they will have the broken pains removed in the mean time. If there is no other way to have it put in order, I should suppose the neighbours would be willing to subscribe something towards it; or maybe a better way would be to have a *town meeting* called for the purpose, and appoint a Committee of two from each Ward to go round and get subscriptions to defray the expenses of placing that and the old Court House corner of Second and Market streets, in such repair as shall be worthy the occasion.

MELPOMENE.

COMMUNICATION.

The Kensington Glass factories being now in operation, it is particularly requested of those citizens and strangers, whom curiosity may induce to visit and inspect the works, that they will not, either by money, presents or persuasion, procure from the workmen, Singing Glasses or other Glass Trinkets, as the formation of these articles tends very much to impede the progress of their work.

To many, the refusal of these trifles may appear selfish, but to the considerate, and those acquainted with the great expence of such an establishment, any explanation of the above will be unnecessary. The Gates will be closed, and "No Admission" allowed on Sundays.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 4, Ship Halcyon, Wooster, Liverpool. Mdze.
Schr. Aruthia Bell, Pearson, Aux Cayes, 14 days, Coffee, &c.
5. Brig American, Neal, Buenos Ayres, via Quarantine, Hides.
Schr. Maria, Price, St. Jago, via Quarantine, Sugar, &c.
9. Schr. Pegasus, Stoneman, Matanzas, Quarantine, Sugar, &c.
Brig Olive Branch, Jernigan, Santa Martha, 24 days, Nicaragua Wood & Cotton.
Brig James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira, 14 days.
Ship Charles, Dow, Bordeaux 35 days, Brandy, Almonds, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 4, Brig Commodore Porter, Shankland, St. Thomas.
Brig Adeline, Martin, Montevideo.
6, Brig Happy Return, Holbrook, Maracaibo.
Brig Felicians, Brown, New-Orleans.
9, Ship Recovery, Brown, Buenos Ayres.
Schr. Independence, St. Johns, N. B.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 6th inst. in Washington city, by the Rev. Mr. Lynd, Mr. JOHN S. USTICK, of Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss REBECCA SHIELDS, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Shields, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Reverend Dr. Hurley, Mr. JOHN KELLER, to Miss MARY MAGDALENA DUFF, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by the Reverend Mr. Pigott, Mr. WILLIAM FUTCHER, to Miss CATHARINE TOLBERT, all of this city.

DIED,

Suddenly, on the evening of the 9th inst. Mrs. SARAH RITCHIE, consort of the late Robert Ritchie, Esq.

On Sunday, the 5th inst. in the 19th year of her age, NORAH, wife of Charles Cuinan.

On the 1st inst. at Washington city, Mr. JOHN M'LAUGHLIN, Printer, late of Lancaster county, (Pa.)

On Wednesday afternoon in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. SUSANNAH BARNHURST.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. BENJAMIN ANDERSON.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. Mr. HENRY CLARK, in the 39th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, the 8th inst. Miss ELIZABETH ARNISON, in the 17th year of her age.

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. JANE DILWORTH, in the 53d year of her age.

On Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst. Mrs. MARY PURDON, after a long illness, aged 72.

On Sunday afternoon, the 5th inst. at 6 o'clock, ABIGAIL RASER, in the 16th year of her age.

On Sunday night last, after a short illness, Mr. EVAN OWEN, aged 48 years.

On Saturday morning, the 4th inst. SAMUEL ANTHONY, in the 38th year of his age.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	34	41	75
New York,	32	54	86
Baltimore,	14	17	31

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 35 children under five years of age. In New-York, there were 44—and in Baltimore 15.

La Fayette Meeting.

THE Young Men (Printers) of the City and County of Philadelphia, who have not attained the age of maturity, and are desirous of forming a Procession for the purpose of welcoming to our city the venerable Compatriot in arms of our illustrious forefathers, when he shall think proper to honour it with his presence, are requested to attend a Meeting this evening, (11th inst.) at half past 7 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Smallwood, at the corner of Dock and Spruce-streets. sept. 11—it

Hibernian Greens,

MEET every Tuesday evening at Bradshaw's Hotel, in Chesnut, below Sixth street. Persons desirous of uniting themselves to the Company are invited to attend the meetings.

JNO. W. DICKSON, Secretary.

N. B.—Drill on Wednesday evening, 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, in the State House Yard. sept. 11—3t

CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, SEPT. 11, 1824.

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND ENTREE, by eight beautiful Horses.

STILL VAULTING—By the whole troop of Flying Phenomena, assisted by Masters Sweet and Spencer—Clown, Mr. Yeaman.

In the course of the evening, the HUNTER TAYLOR.

SLACK ROPE, by Mr. STOKER, who will go through his wonderful performances.

HORSEMAN SHIP by Mr. Yeaman, in which he will introduce the PEASANT'S FROLIC; or Ladies' Fashions in Paris. Riding Master, Mr. Lawson—Clown, Mr. Lee.

GRAND TRAMPOLINE by Mr. Auten, who will take his astonishing leaps over Casters, through Balloons, and conclude with a wonderful somerset over seven horses.

HORSEMANSHIP by Master Sweet, pupil to Mr. Rogers.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Mele Drama of the FORTY THIEVES.

Box Tickets 50 cents—Pit 25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, with families, admitted to the boxes at half price.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at half past 7, precisely. sept 11

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER.

Recollections for the Public.

THE public will recollect that the sooner the tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, 13th Class, are disposed of, the earlier the Lottery will be determined. They will also recollect that the Tickets will shortly advance to 7 Dollars, and that now they can be had for 6—the saving of a dollar is an object worthy of recollection now a days. They will further recollect that this Lottery was granted for the advancement and improvement of Internal Navigation, as it behoves every individual to come forward and by the purchase of a Ticket or share aid in facilitating this great and important undertaking—their venture may be the simple means of enriching them for life. Amount of scheme.

37,750 DOLLARS,

All to be distributed in 4 minutes!!! Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Whole tickets,	$6 00	Quarters	$1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

Certificates of Packages, containing nine ticket, will be sold at the following rates:

Whole packages	$33 60	Quarter	$8 40
Half do.	16 80	Eighth	4 20

Tickets may be had at the above rates until the 1st of October, on which day they will advance to SEVEN dollars.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5772	do	6	is	34632
6914 Prizes.				$97,750

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME.

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. sept. 11—tf

A FRENCH CLASS.

C. TAYLOR respectfully informs those gentlemen who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French Language, that he purposes to commence teaching the said Language to an EVENING CLASS, on Monday the 4th of October. For further particulars apply at Mr. Cox's Seminary, 30th Second street, directly opposite Plumb street, upper apartments.

N. B.—C. T. gives private lessons to pupils of both sexes in the above language, as well as in any part of an English and Mathematical education. sept. 11—4t

J. COX'S SEMINARY,

No. 37, Filbert Street, first door below 10th street.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the flattering encouragement afforded him, and informs them that he has engaged Mr. John B. Bacomb to teach the LATIN and FRENCH Languages, and to assist in teaching ALL THE BRANCHES of useful knowledge connected with a liberal ENGLISH Education, and is encouraged to hope from his exertions and experience to give entire satisfaction to all who may honour him with their confidence in the education of their children; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the support and patronage of the public. Terms made known at the Seminary. J. COX.

sept. 11—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

By John Morfimer, for Job Palmer, 74 S. Second st.

The American Monthly Magazine.

FOR September, 1824, Vol. 2, No. 3. Contents: Lord Byron and his Disciples; The Wedding Day; Redgauntlet; the Youth of Genius; the Shrieking Ghost; Podagra Levamen; a Winter in Washington; Remarks on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments. *Anecdotes and Observations*—English Private Life; a Turkish Pastoral; Forty Colours; Three Travellers. *Poetry*—An ode on the visit of General La Fayette to the U. States; the Rainbow; Evening; to miss Catharine Stevenson on her leaving school; Adieu to Bedford Springs. *Miscellaneous*—Retrospect of Politics; To Correspondents. sept. 11—it

LAND AGENT.

BROKER AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,

No. 3 North Sixth street, 3d door above Market.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened an Office at the above place; where he offers his services in the purchase and sale of Real Estate of every description. Agency business in general, drawing of deeds, bonds mortgages, agreements, bills of sale, assignments, powers of attorney, articles of co-partnership, leases, &c. &c., insolvents bonds and petitions, legally drawn and their business attended to throughout, and all other writings in the line of conveyancing—likewise procuring and putting out money on interest, and notes of hand discounted, and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

CHARLES M. PAGE.

N. B. A Register is regularly kept open for entering farms, city property, and ground rents for sale—where every information will be given to persons disposed to purchase or sell. sept 4—3t

ENGLISH ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber, late pupil of the Rev. Dr. Gray, and of the Rev. Dr. Wylie, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he commenced on Monday, the 23d ultimo, a School for the instruction of young gentlemen, in the different branches of English Literature, including Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriber has had several years experience in teaching as Assistant to the Rev. Mr. Crawford, and in various Boarding Schools, and as he intends to observe the same course of instruction and discipline so successfully pursued by Mr. Crawford, he hopes that the youth committed to his care, will receive the same advantages they did under that celebrated instructor. Reading and Elocution will be taught upon the principles of the late Mr. Fennell, and particular attention will be paid to Penmanship. Terms, Eight dollars per quarter. Small children, Five dollars per quarter.

Until the subscriber can procure a suitable room for his pupils they will be received at his residence, No. 161, South Tenth street.

WILLIAM P. SMITH.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1824.

REFERENCES.

Samuel B. Wylie, D. D. Rev. Dr. Ely, Rev. George C. Potts, Rev. Mr. Bedell; William Rawle, John Sergeant, Joseph Reed, C. J. Ingersoll, S. Badger, Esquires; Major Gen. Cadwalader, Gen. R. Patterson, and Dr. S. Jackson.

N. B. Attendance at Boarding Schools and in families as usual.

Philadelphia, August 13th, 1824.

From a long acquaintance with Mr. Smith, I have no hesitation to say, that in my opinion, his character, literary attainments, and experience in teaching, entitle him to a respectable share of public patronage.

SAMUEL B. WYLIE.

sept. 11—3t

*** The Young Men (Apothecaries) of the City and Liberties, are requested to attend a Meeting on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at J. Dempsey's Hotel, Second Street, near Walnut, for the purpose of testifying their respect due to the Champion of Freedom—General La Fayette.

NB.—The daily papers will please copy the above.

Sept. 10, 1824.

NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

INSOLVENTS can have their Petitions legally drawn, and business attended to throughout, on the most reasonable terms, by applying at No. 3, North Sixth street, 3d door above Market street. sept. 11—3t

WEAVERS WANTED,

FOR BED TICK and other good work. Steady men will find constant employ by applying at the first frame house in Poplar Lane, above New Fourth Street. sept. 11—1t*

Montgomery Beneficial Society,

OF the City and County of Philadelphia. The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Stated Meeting on Monday evening, the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at the usual place, as business of importance relating to the Society will be brought forward.

sept. 11—1t B. REES, Secretary.

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

BR. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 173 Vine st. above 5th, to perform all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis—sept 14

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EPIGRAM.

"If Nature never acts a part in vain,
"Who, said an Atheist, shall this fact explain,
"Why in the glow-worm does her power produce
"Such lavish lustre, for so little use?"

A plain blunt fellow, who, by chance, stood by, Heard what he said, and made him this reply:

"Nature, (quoth he,) explains her own design;
"She meant to mortify all pride like thine,
"When o'er an insect's tail such *light* she spread,
"And left such *darkness* in a coxcomb's head."

Dr. Maundy, of Canterbury, Dr. Radcliffe, and Dr. Case, spending an evening together, were very jovial. "Here, brother Case," says Dr. Radcliffe, "is a health to all the fools, your patients."—"Thank you, good brother," replied Case, "let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice."

It is said that Constantius, the father of Constantine, finding, when he came to the throne, a considerable number of Christians in office at court, issued an edict, requiring them to renounce Christianity, or quit their places. The far greatest part of them readily and resolutely gave up their employments and prospects, in order to preserve a good conscience; but a few cringed and renounced Christianity. When the emperor had thus made full proof of their disposition he turned out every one who had complied, and took all the others in again, giving this as a reason for his conduct, that *those who would not be true to Christ, would not be true to him.*

Among the surest symptoms of amendment in a sick person is the growing indifference he exhibits for the visits of his physician. This observation is illustrated by the following conversation, which passed between Bouvart and a French Marquis, whom he had attended during a long and severe indisposition. As he entered the chamber on a certain occasion, he was thus addressed by his patient:—"Good day to you, Mr. Bouvart, I feel quite in spirits, and I think my fever has left me." "I am sure of it," replied the Doctor; the very first expression you used convinces me of it." "Pray explain yourself." "Nothing more easy: in the first days of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your *dearest friend*; as you began to get better, I was your *good Bouvart*, and now I am Mr. Bouvart—depend upon it you are quite well."

The force of imagination.—There is a very singular anecdote of the force of imagination recorded in the annals of the Theatre—when Banks' tragedy of the Earl of Essex was first acted, a soldier who stood sentinel upon the stage entered so deeply into the distress of the scene, that, in the delusion of his fancy, he conceived the whole real; and upon Nottingham's denying the receipt of the ring which Essex had sent by her to the Queen, to claim a premire of favor which Elizabeth had made when she delivered it to him, the indignant soldier exclaimed, "She lies, the b——h she has it in her bosom"—and immediately seized her to make her deliver it.

The following beautiful sentence is extracted from the "Sketch Book." The sentiment is most tender.

"As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that WOMAN, who in the mere dependant ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."

FRUIT TREES.—The following experiment will effectually protect fruit trees from the ravages of the Caterpillars:—A clod of earth moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree is the whole of the process. From the hour that this operation is performed, the insects, even in the most remote branches, will begin to fall, and the tree will, in a short time, be wholly free from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animal will attempt to renew his depredations, but as soon as he arrives at the ring of the earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten with more rapidity than he attempted the ascent.

TO DESTROY COCK-ROACHES.

The correspondent in the American Farmer of the 25th inst. may be assured that the common Hellebore root, found on low grounds and near water courses in Maryland and Virginia, is as completely destructive to the cock-roach, as arsenic or corrosive sublimate to the human race.

Chip it with a knife, and strew it where the roaches will find it. They eat it with avidity and as certainly perish.—Known from ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.—*Amer. Farmer.*

LA FAYETTE BADGES.

Honour and Gratitude to the Brave!

THE public are respectfully informed, that the above Badges, (which were adopted at a late meeting of the citizens) representing an elegant and correct likeness of Gen. LA FAYETTE, are now ready and for sale at the Store of Mr Thomas De Silver, No. 283 Market-street.—Also, at No. 209 Market-street. aug. 21—3t

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus thereof, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 2 North Seventh street. july 17—tf

CHEAP NEW GOODS,

At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia

THE Subscriber, having added to his usual assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, by daily making, so as to render it the interest of all who wish to use articles in his line to call, as he makes to order, and renders, if required, for one year gratis. For sale at the above place, six thousand Cabbage Walking Canes; three silver mounted, from 50 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents; and all kinds made to order on short notice. Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets, Corsets, &c. kept as usual. An Apprentice wanted.

NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

July 24—tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this establishment, will be resumed on Monday, the 30th inst. In the female apartment, superintended by the subscriber, are taught, all the branches, requisite to a substantial, female, English Education.

WM. J. BEDLOCK.

The Boy's Apartment, conducted jointly by the subscribers, will re-open on the same day. The branches taught in this room, and the terms in both, will be made known at the institution, No. 42 CROWN STREET.

WM. J. BEDLOCK,
aug. 28—6t EDWIN YOUNG.

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount in Bank Bills, Promissory Notes and other papers which may be useful to the owner. Any person proving property, may have the same by applying to Aaron Nicholls, saw maker, Hamilton Village, and paying expenses. aug. 14—tf

Turtle Soup and Pepperpot.

THOMAS HALL, at the sign of the North Carolina, No. 326, South Front street, below Almond, intends preparing in his finest style, every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, a rich repast of Turtle Soup and Pepperpot, for those who may favour him with their company. aug. 21—3t

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 52 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. sep 10—tf

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

☞ The New Waverly Novel, Redgauntlet, *50 cents a copy*, or 25 cents a vol. for sale at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

Also, DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY, and the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. july 7—tf

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that proper attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 53 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning.

All Baggage at the Owners' risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes by strict attention to their accomodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

June 19—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 344 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.—Returning will leave James Bones' Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, wherever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
7 mo. 11, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

Travellers by the following Routes

TAKE NOTICE.

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 23, south Third street; at Hesketh's Hotel, No. 15, south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,

Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Pencork's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat.—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown

Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 3 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 3 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Millsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Pittstown, Snowhill, Horntown, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown

Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington, at five o'clock, P. M.—This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

FARE REDUCED to $2.

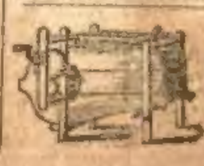
For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown, from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only two dollars.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 56 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 37 1-2 cents. July 24—tf



J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Farm and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the great desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 33 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and informs them that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday the 23d of August, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that no labour or expense on his part shall be spared that will promote the solid improvement of his pupils.

J. COX,

No. 57 Filbert street, first door below Tenth.

N. B. Persons who prefer making payment in any of the following articles, viz:—Hardware, Dry Goods, Stationary, Chairs, Cabinet Ware, &c. will be accommodated, if immediate application is made as above. J. C.

aug 14—tow3t

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 101 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Ganton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hazard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [15—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farmingmen, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutters' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—6m

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I RESPECTFULLY offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the next General Election.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, August 11, 1824. [21—3t

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The flattering vote obtained from you for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the last General Election, encourages me again to offer myself a candidate for that station, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensuing October Election. If elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to by the public's humble servant,

july 31—tf CONRAD WILE.

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment of WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 45, North Fifth, near Arch street, where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M. having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with Languor, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of simples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly careless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much alleviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—3m

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist.

To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 715 Market street; EDWARD R. GARRIGUES, No. 215 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 234 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States may 1—1y

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

WE the Subscribers, in our younger years, having studied English Grammar by the books in general use, without obtaining a satisfactory knowledge of that useful science, have lately studied the same under the tuition of Mr. Jonathan Grout.

From our own experience, we say, with confidence, that so intelligible, and so easy of comprehension is his method of infusing the knowledge of Grammar into the understanding of pupils, that we have no hesitation in expressing our decisive belief, that his system of Grammar is *infinitely*, or at least, *illimitably superior* to any other; and this we say for several reasons: 1st. His system contains, relative to the construction of sentences, many *rules* and *remarks* which are *not even mentioned* in the usual Grammars, and which, therefore, can never be learned from them: 2d. His rules and remarks are readily comprehended by his pupils: and 3d. A great saving of time and expense is effected by studying his system. We therefore recommend it to all who wish to obtain a perfect knowledge of English Grammar. August 16, 1824.

GEORGE DANNAKER, No. 16, DAVID MOODY, Teacher, No. 14, Strawberry street; ELIJAH MITCHELL, No. 64, and GEORGE H. BALL, No. 199 Market street.

To accommodate the Ladies, who may wish to obtain the knowledge of English Grammar, in an easier way than by the books, the subscriber has taken that large and airy room, directly over Mr. Buck's clothing store, corner of Sixth and Chesnut, where will be admitted, in addition to those already engaged.

THREE CLASSES OF LADIES

The first, from 8 to 10—the second from 10 to 12, A.M.—and the third, from 2 to 4, P. M. Ladies will be admitted into any one of these classes at six dollars a quarter; into another class at five, and into the other class at four dollars a quarter.

The subscriber pledges himself, that many of the Ladies who may attend all the classes during one quarter, will obtain a more correct knowledge of this science, than any man has acquired to can acquire from the usual system in the whole of his life. He is authorised to enter into this pledge, from the circumstance, that his system contains many rules, definitions and other particulars, which are indispensably necessary to a correct and speedy knowledge of Grammar, and which have never been suggested in books, nor have they entered into the thoughts of those who teach Grammar in the usual way: of course, the authors of printed Grammars, and all those who teach by them, not having studied the subscriber's system, are wholly incompetent (except the teachers named) to express any opinion concerning it, because they are profoundly ignorant of the principles that are peculiar to his system. Ladies are invited to call, when convenient to themselves, and attend to the lessons of one day, gratis.

A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN,

Will be admitted to attend in the evening, as usual.

Some pupils have acquired a better knowledge of Grammar by this system, in the evenings of six weeks than the author of any printed Grammar ever acquired.

Gentlemen are invited to call, and observe the lessons of an evening, gratis.

For further information apply to William Rawle and Thomas Kitters, Esquires, counsellors at law; John Barclay, Esq. President of the N. L. Bank; Daniel B. Miller, Esq. Member of Congress Dr. Edwin Atlee, Seventh street; the Rev. James Wiltbank, Teacher of Latin and Greek, in the University of Pennsylvania; and John Stewart, Teacher, in Broad Street.

aug. 21—3t JONATHAN GROUT.

TO LET,

IN Frankford, that well known House, Store and Lot adjoining, (at present occupied by Joseph Wilson,) in Church street, near the Presbyterian Burying Ground.

For particulars apply to CHRISTOPHER BRAZIER, No. 3 Chancery Lane, or on the Premises.

sept. 4—3t*

BOARDING.

A FEW more Young Men can be accommodated by immediate application to the Subscriber, No. 13 Franklin Court. J. M. G.

sept. 4—tf

$2,000 Dollars,

TO Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate in this city, at an Interest of 6 cent. It can be divided into 2 or 3 sums. Also, 10,000 Dllars to Loan in small sums, from 500 Dollars to 3000, at 6 per cent. Apply to

MORTIMER & WILTBOHN,

sept. 4—tf Conveyancers, No. 149, Walnut street.

NEEDLES.

JUST received, 500,000 of R. Hemming & Son's real Silver Eyed NEEDLES, *warranted genuine*, will be sold wholesale or retail.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and FANCY GOODS, by

J. B. BAXTER,

sept 4—6t No. 243 South Second street.

Young Men look at this!

THOSE young men who are past the common age at which it is customary to commence the study of a profession, and yet are desirous of acquiring a trade which they may follow to advantage in almost any part of the United States, can have an opportunity of so doing, on very moderate terms, and in the space of from 12 to 18 months, by applying at No. 6 South Front street. sept 4—6t*

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars.—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Cond's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m.

ADVICE EXTRA.

"To be fortunate is to be wise."

IN these direful times when old plans fail, new ones claim attention. The old dull path to wealth and independence, has of late been choked up with weeds, so that the most wary and nimble-footed traveller is entangled in them—he is crippled, and thrown on his back, in an endeavour to pursue it.—From such like disasters have arisen new expedients to prop up a broken fortune, or erect a new one, which have usually resulted in disappointment, and these would have given birth to the reflections which follow:

Each heated pate, with hope elate,
Dreams nought but of elections,
And Adams's, Jackson's, Crawford's fate,
Fill all their sage reflections;
But souls more bright, with wisdom light,
More fateful matters weighing,
Seek honour in the path aright,
By FORTUNE'S voice obeying.

No candidate, whate'er his fate,
Will fill with cash your coffers:
Then why not that vain zeal abate,
And take what FORTUNE offers!
No grievous toil—no heaving broil—
Old friendship's bonds to sever—
No slander, subject to recoil,
She claims, as price of favour.

But if intent on party bent,
The dregs of old affection,
Let all your party rage be spent
In wealth's sublime election:
Your tickets choose with happiest views—
Your poll be UNION LOTTERY;
And name of "Politician" lose
In "Fortune's happy votary."

And surely a more eligible plan to make life worth preserving cannot be devised, as is evidenced by the following Scheme of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5072	do	6	is	36432
6924 Prizes				$87750

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Whole Tickets,	$6 00	Quarters,	1 50
Halves,	3 00	Eighths,	0 75

Packages by certificate and otherwise, as usual.

For further particulars relative to the advice above given, apply at

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

Where have been recently sold and *immediately paid*—1 capital prize of 5000 dollars; 1 of 2035; 6 of 1000; 8 of 500; 12 of 100; besides 50's, &c. &c. innumerable.

july 24—tf

To Gibbs and Fortune.

Fortune, take thy blinding off,
And now right plainly see;
The wondering people no more scoff,
For GI